Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Implementation of article VI of the NPT and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament"

Report submitted by Switzerland

In accordance with subparagraph 12 of paragraph 15 of the chapter concerning article VI in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, the Swiss Government is reporting on the measures that it has taken to implement article VI of the NPT and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament".

Switzerland supports all multilateral efforts to achieve disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation which are geared to specific and verifiable results. It is in favour of the total elimination of all weapons of mass destruction. In the nuclear arena, it fully observes the NPT provisions and supports the strengthened treaty review process.

Support for the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on nuclear disarmament

At the fifty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Switzerland co-sponsored several resolutions on nuclear disarmament:

- Resolution 58/59 "A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons".
- Resolution 58/57 "The Conference on Disarmament decision ... to establish ... an ad hoc committee to negotiate ...a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".
- Resolution 58/71 "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".

In addition, Switzerland supported several other resolutions on nuclear disarmament, including:

- Resolution 58/36 "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

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- Resolution 58/49 "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas".
- Resolution 58/68 "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East".

Efforts made at the diplomatic level to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)

Switzerland signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996 and ratified it in 1999. It is included in the list of 44 States whose ratification is required for the entry into force of this Treaty.

Since it is convinced that the CTBT must enter into force as soon as possible, because this Treaty is one of the pillars of the non-proliferation regime, Switzerland has made various efforts at the diplomatic level and, in particular, participated in the Conference held in Vienna in September 2003 pursuant to article XIV.

In addition, in October 2003, Switzerland inaugurated an auxiliary seismic station in the CTBTO International Monitoring System, thus making a substantial technical contribution in the context of verification of the Treaty.

Activities preparatory to the start of the negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT)

On several occasions, Switzerland has recalled that, according to the mandate of 23 March 1995, the Conference on Disarmament should start negotiations as soon as possible on a treaty halting the production of fissile material for military purposes (FMCT).

In the opinion of Switzerland, an FMCT is an important element for the advancement of nuclear disarmament and of multilateral efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

At the fifty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Switzerland supported resolution 58/57 on the preparation of an FMCT.

United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC)

Switzerland participated in the work of the Disarmament Commission, including that of the working group dealing with nuclear disarmament.